

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1877.

the Cossack is all boots and great-coat. He is more armed than any man of his inches in Europe, and could afford to lose a weapon or two and yet be an average dangerous customer. When he wears his tall black, balaclava, with its venomous head that seems to tickle to make daylight through somebody. He carries a case, slung in an oilcloth cover, on his back, the case downward. In his belt is a long and well-tempered revolver in a leather case. He always has a curved sword strapped over his belt. His whip complete, with some appurtenances; he wears no spurs. He rides, cased up on a high saddle with a leather band strapped over it, a very tight fit of a pony.

A ridiculous person named Keenan, is sending across the sea to *The Chicago Times* was dispatches as ridiculous as himself, and by some curious arrangement these dispatches are peddled out to a New-York paper, which prints them a day after they appear in Chicago. The correspondent had remained over night at Galatz and then had been drummed out of camp, but as soon as he reached Vienna, he seized a telegraphic instrument by the hair and breathed with full cheek across the ocean. At Galatz there were 175,000 Russian C. I. troops, and between that point and Oltenitz (or there were 450,000 C) more, marching slowly, for diplomatic reasons, because if they went too fast Austria would attack them in the rear; meanwhile the Russian army in Armenia was advancing steadily toward Constantinople, so as to draw off the Turkish forces in that direction and leave the Army of the Danube an easy road over the Balkans; moreover, Disraeli was dragging Austria into a conflict with Russia, and Great Britain's participation in the war was a foregone conclusion. This remarkable diplomatist would have struck Munchausen dumb for the rest of his days, was swallowed by a press agent and telegraphed west as important war intelligence. One of the Chicago evening papers printed, with startling details, an abstract of what it had learned in an interview with that of the New-Yorkers.—*Vicksburg Herald* (Dem.)

PUBLIC OPINION.

If the President expects his party will ever carry the Regio, Turin, the characters by Signore Pantaleoni, Signori Campanelli, Ca-schimann, Silvestri, and Castelmary, Signor Padrilli was conductor. The public was kind, but not enthusiastic.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

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CHICAGO, May 21.—The fourth day's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was opened with the usual exercises. The Moderator announced that the memorial of the San Francisco Presbytery, regarding Chinese evangelization, had been referred to the following special committee: The Rev. Drs. M. Humphreys, J. Belleville, A. Upson, and the Hon. David Wells.

The Rev. Dr. Loveme, from the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions, made a partial report on the memorial from the Synod of India concerning a Presbyterian alliance in that country. The committee did not confine their recommendations on the subject of a union of Presbyterian interests to India alone, but took in all foreign countries.

The election of the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Jersey is so much a farce now that the man who accepts the Republican nomination, that the people in the state are not even interested in him. They can do so with the idea that his voluntary martyrdom will commend him to some preference from the party at Washington as a balm for his wounds.—*Trenton True American* (Dem.)

Mr. Hayes is recognized by forty millions of people as their President, and for these New-Yorkers to thus think the gulf is wide between the two parties is most natural. It will not require to meet that the President would not meet with such treatment in any one of the Southern states. We hope that he will soon find it convenient to visit the South, that he may compare the treatment that he will receive from the white people with that of the Negroes.—*The Chicago Tribune* (Dem.)

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Shipments of provisions are being made from Chicago to come to New-York by way of the Erie Canal. They are to catch the German steamer sailing on the 21st. This looks like a beginning in the way of using the canal for fast freight.

THE IOWA OPPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT.
From the Des Moines Times, May 17.

Among the most vigorous of the opponents of a long-time predominant Federal one-hander, aiming to impose a heavy tariff on imports, and to tax agriculture, the other of commerce, and the true source of wealth and prosperity of all classes of the people—apart from its triumphs in this country, and a hearty God-speed for its future!"

Secretary L. H. Hall of the Trades and Labor Council of New South Wales writes to THE TRIBUNE respecting separate emigration from America. He says that the building trade is the only one which is not depressed at Sydney, and that there is more labor in the market in all trades than can be absorbed. The number of men of any trade at Sydney would affect the trade at any time, and just now would depress it seriously.

Shipbuilding was killed at Baltimore, a city once famous for its splendid ships, by trades-unions, and the yards have now lain almost idle for 12 years. An order has, however, just been given for a 600 ton bark, which it is hoped will bring the yards back into active life again. If Baltimore finds that she can build at reasonable prices, an effort will be made to revive the shipping interests of the city on a large scale.

The Memphis Appeal, one of the liveliest papers in the South, exclaims that "Agitation is essential to success," and that "Men's ideas become popular unless stimulated by agitation, and a community will sink in certain drowsiness and sleep unless roused by the enterprise of the agitators." The Appeal says Memphis has a long record, and it is almost without blot or blemish. There is neither occasion nor disposition to mar the good work of a quarter of a century at this time, and it will not be done.

PATERNAL CARE AND POLITICAL JEALOUSY.
From The New York World.

Much amusement, not unmixed with astonishment, is evinced at the Queen's last drawing-room in London by the formal "presentation" to Her Majesty of the American Minister's son, a young still considerably under the age at which his son is customarily sent to the universities of the older second thoughts. Iowa Republicans have a long record, and it is almost without blot or blemish. There is neither occasion nor disposition to mar the good work of a quarter of a century at this time, and it will not be done.

PROBABLY MURDER WITH A SAW.

A DRUNKEN MAN'S REQUEST, A SURLY ANSWER, A QUARREL, AND A TERRIBLE ASSAULT.

James Smith, residing in Ninetieth-st., near Fourth-st., was dangerously and probably fatally injured last night by a saw in the hands of Charles Reiger, keeps a carpenter's shop in the front of a two-story frame building at Forty-ninth and Nineteenth, Conrad R. Leibster has a shoemaker's shop in the building. About 9 o'clock last night Smith went to Reiger's place and asked for the loan of his wagon, as he intended to move from his present abode. Smith was very much under the influence of liquor, and Reiger was indisposed to grant the request. He said that he should require some security for the return of the wagon. This irritated Smith, and he became very abusive, and seized an ax which was near him. Reiger asked him what he was going to do with it. Smith's answer was unsatisfactory, and Reiger rushed toward the other, seized the ax, and took it away from him. Smith then called the other a thief and Reiger, shouting, said, "I'll cut your head off." Reiger was knocked down by the other, and upon Smith's head, Smith fell bleeding to the floor, but his infuriated assailant followed the first blow with several others, terribly lacerating Smith's head and neck, and it opened wide. The knife was drawn across the top and down his bare back.

OBITUARY.

GEN. JOHN EWEN.

Gen. John Ewen died at his late residence, No. 3 East Forty-eighth-st., on Saturday evening, at the age of 67. Gen. Ewen was born in this State, and was educated as a civil engineer. He became the practice of his profession in this city, and surveyed and laid out the direction of his brother, the village of Williamsburgh. For a time, he was chief engineer of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and from 1830 to 1844 he acted as State Commissioner of the Hudson River. In 1849 he was elected Vice-President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, resigning in 1850 to accept a similar position in the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Soon after he became President of this company, a period of six years, and during that time he succeeded in concluding a settlement of the company in long-contested litigation, begun in 1833, and involving several millions of dollars. Mr. Ewen died, however, and was regularly admitted to the bar. Of late years Mr. Ewen has taken no active part in public affairs on account of failing health, the result of an ordinary cold.

In commenting upon business the other day and the inferences to be drawn from comparison with the reports of previous years, when less attention was given to the compilation and the field covered by the agency reporting the failure was less extensive, it was not THE TRIBUNE's intention to make any inference upon the Mercantile Agency of New York, Barlow & Co. On the contrary the firm deserves credit for its skill in publishing the results of its operations, and the information given in the annual statement of its financial condition, the other day, is of great value. The Mercantile Agency of New York, Barlow & Co. has been a long-standing and a well-known institution, and it is almost without blot or blemish. There is neither occasion nor disposition to mar the good work of a quarter of a century at this time, and it will not be done.

CHARLES A. BUDD, M. D.

Dr. Charles A. Budd, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, died on Thursday at his residence, No. 3 West Twenty-third-st., in his forty-sixth year. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1829, took his medical degree two years later, and at once was appointed physician in the yellow fever hospital, and then to the cholera hospital. Appointed to the Princeton Hospital in 1834, he remained there until 1836, and accepted a call to the New-Haven Hospital in 1836, and occupied that eminence until it was the only one of the medical institutions in New Haven, and the name of "Dr. Budd" was known throughout the country. He was connected with many of the leading medical men in New Haven, and the medical world was kind, but does not object to making it a subject for execration.

Montgomery, Ala., May 21.—Col. J. H. Dunham, state Senator, and Colonel of the 24 Regiment Alabama Volunteers, died at his home, in Greenville this morning. He was prominent in business circles of this State, and until recently a commission merchant in Mobile.

EVOLUTION OF NORTH AMERICA.

ADDRESS BY PROF. J. S. NEWBERRY.

Prof. Newberry's lecture room at the School of Mines of Columbia College was filled last evening with ladies and gentlemen, who had gathered to listen to a paper by B. C. Chamberlin on a collection of minerals exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition, and to an address by Prof. Newberry on "Evolution of the North American Continent." Prof. Newberry illustrated his lecture by maps and pictures developed by the magic lantern. The address was long, but the audience were so deeply interested that they took little notice of the flight of time. The lecturer began by taking up the theory of the union of matter, and carried his audience along, step by step, skipping the greater part of the technicalities and hard names, and talking in a conversational manner, as though in a drawing-room. After speaking of the various ages of inorganic formation, he described the production of organic matter, passing to the times when the unyielding sea-monsters and clumsy mammoths roamed over New-Jersey and the West. Of one animal, called by a long, scientific name, meaning "terribly horned," because it had horns growing from its nose, cheeks, and forehead, the lecturer stated that the brains were so small as easily to be drawn through the aperture at the base of the skull formed for the passage of the spinal cord. The earlier animals were timid and then came the more powerful and勇敢 ones, and then came the mammals, and finally the birds. Another picture represented a large animal, developed after another, and other animals with the megatherium, and other monsters were furnished with long, slender canine teeth, evidently thus constructed that they might pierce the skin of the most ferocious of the monsters when they had deep-seated claws. 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